



II

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1966

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1966, furnished in accordance with Article 15(4) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959 and Circular 1/67 of the Ministry of Health.

The number of births during 1966 was less than in the previous year but there were fewer deaths. The incidence of infectious disease was lower than in 1965.

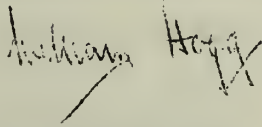
The Report contains no special comment which I wish to place before the Council, but gives a summary of the work of the department during the year.

I acknowledge assistance given me in the preparation of this Report by Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. G.H. Greenhouse, Financial Officer; Mr. K. Mills, Deputy Clerk and Mr. D.R. Howe, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the support which the Chairman and Members of the Council have given me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. H. H. H.', is written over a faint, circular official stamp.

Medical Officer of Health

18th October, 1967

LEDDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

CLERICAL STAFF

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

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ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

Mr. M.E. Sutton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Part-time)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. G.C. Sinkins, M.A.P.H.I., (Part-time)

CLERKS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT

Mrs. P.J. Perry (Part-time)

Miss J. Powell " "

Telephone No.

Ledbury 2461

Council Offices,
St. Katherine's,
Ledbury.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	49,867
Number of inhabited houses	2,491
Rateable Value	£192,510
Sum represented by a penny rate ..	£715
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population ..	7,990
Area comparability factor (births)	1.13
Area comparability factor (deaths)	0.90

Vital Statistics for the YearLive Births

Number of live births	116
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	14.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...	6.8

Stillbirths

Number of stillbirths	3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	25.2
Total live and still births	119

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	43.1
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.	37.0
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births	27.8
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live births	17.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 live and still births	42.0

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Maternal deaths	Nil
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Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 7,990. This population was accommodated in 2,491 dwellings; the average number of persons per inhabited house was 3.2. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths, was 37.

Births

The total number of live births registered during the year was 116 (57 male and 59 female), 9 less than in the previous year. The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population was 14.5. The corrected live birth rate for the Rural District is 16.4 per 1,000 estimated resident population. The live birth rate for the year 1966 for England and Wales is 17.7 per 1,000 population.

The number of illegitimate live births was 8 (4 male and 4 female). Based upon the estimated population, the illegitimate live birth rate was 1.0 per 1,000 estimated population. In the previous year there were 9 illegitimate births in the Rural District.

Stillbirths

Three stillbirths were registered during the year, two less than in 1965, giving a stillbirth rate of 25.2 per 1,000 total (live and still births). The 1966 stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 15.3 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the Rural District, after deducting the number of deaths of non-residents occurring within the District, and adding the deaths of residents occurring outside the District, was 79 (35 male and 44 female). The crude death rate was 9.9 per 1,000 estimated population. There were 90 deaths in 1965.

The adjusted death rate was 8.9 per 1,000 estimated population. The death rate for the year for England and Wales was 11.7 per 1,000 population.

The most frequent cause of death was all forms of heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20) accounting for 25 deaths. Of the total number of deaths 54 occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

Tuberculosis

No death was attributed to tuberculosis. The death rate for England and Wales for 1966 from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.048 per 1,000 population.

Deaths due to Acute Notifiable Disease

Pneumonia, the only acute notifiable disease attributed as cause of death, caused 9 deaths. In 1965, seven deaths were attributed to pneumonia.

Infant Mortality

Five deaths of infants under the age of one year occurred. In 1965 three babies under the age of one year died in the Rural District. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1966 was 18.9 per 1,000 live births.

Cancer Deaths

Cancer of all sites caused 9 deaths (4 male and 5 female), and the corrected death rate for the Rural District for 1966 for all forms of cancer was 1.1 per 1,000 estimated population. In 1965 there were 17 deaths in the Rural District caused by cancer.

The death rate for 1966 for England and Wales for all forms of cancer is 2.2 per 1,000 population.

Table of Deaths from Various Causes according to Sex

List No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Persons
10.	Malignant neoplasm.	1	0	1
11.	" " Lung, Bronchus.	1	1	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	2	4	6
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	4	9	13
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	6	11	17
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	2	2
20.	Other heart disease.	3	3	6
21.	Other circulatory disease.	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia.	3	6	9
24.	Bronchitis.	2	2	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1
31.	Congenital malformations.	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases	3	1	4
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	3	-	3
34.	All other accidents.	3	-	3
All Causes		35	44	79

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford continued to provide facilities for the examination of clinical and public health specimens. The following table shows the examinations carried out on behalf of the Department:-

Faeces	=	1
Urine	=	1
Milk (phosphatase test)	=	3
" (methylene blue test)	=	3
Water (bacteriological)	=	117

In addition, 17 samples of sewage effluent were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical examination.

Ambulance Facilities

Ambulance facilities are provided from the towns of Ledbury, Malvern and Hereford.

Hospitals

There are no Hospitals within the Rural District, but the needs of the District are met by the general hospitals in Ledbury, Malvern, Hereford and Gloucester.

Accommodation for treatment of infectious disease is provided at Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford, and some notifiable disease is treated at the County Hospital, Hereford.

Clinics

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held twice a month in the parish of Colwall by a voluntary Committee, with assistance from the Herefordshire County Council. A similar clinic is held at the Cottage Hospital, Ledbury, on the 2nd and 4th Monday afternoons in each month, and is available to inhabitants of the Rural District.

Disposal of the Dead - National Assistance Act 1948. Section 50

No burials were carried out by the Council under this section during the year.

National Assistance Act 1948. Section 47

No investigation was necessary under this section during the year.

Public Conveniences

Public conveniences are situated at the Wyche, Colwall. These meet a need that exists in this part of the Rural District.

The Council has arranged for privately owned conveniences at the British Camp to be available to the public.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology

The western boundary of the Rural District is formed by a ridge of upper silurian limestone in the Woolhope and Much Marcle area, whilst the eastern boundary is formed by the Malvern Hills at Mathon, Colwall and Eastnor. The geological formation of the Malvern Hills is complex, but on the Ledbury side upper silurian rocks seem to predominate. Old Red Sandstone of the Devonian System prevails between the hills in the east and west.

Some springs occur in the Malvern Hills but the area is not well supplied with natural sources of water.

Water Supplies

The water supplies in the Rural District include wells, springs and piped water schemes.

Except in the parishes of Colwall and Mathon, which lie within the area of the Malvern Water Undertaking, the whole of the District is within the area of supply of the Herefordshire Water Board.

No serious shortage of water was experienced in the Rural District during 1966.

The number of dwellings supplied from the Herefordshire Water Board's public water mains at the end of the year were:-

Eastnor	=	59
Ledbury Rural	=	64
Much Marcle	=	50
Wellington Heath	=	109
		<u>282</u>

In Colwall parish 537 dwellings are supplied from the public water mains, and 129 houses take a supply from Mr. S. Ballard's mains.

During the year, 115 samples of drinking water were sent for bacteriological examination, and 45 were found not to be of good potable quality.

The public water supplies do not have a significant solvent action upon common metals.

During the year, work was carried out at the spring water supply to the Nurdens, Woolhope, and at the end of the year the springs were yielding water of good potable quality.

Drainage and Sewerage

The parish of Colwall is provided with a system of public sewers and modern sewage disposal works.

During 1966, no new public or private sewers were constructed in the Rural District, but new sewage disposal plant was constructed for the Council houses at Old Pike, Much Marcle.

Seventeen samples of effluent were taken from the Colwall Sewage disposal Works and 16 of these complied with the Royal Commission standards.

There is a short length of public sewer in Bosbury parish which receives the drainage of 41 dwellings.

The number of drain tests carried out by the Public Health Inspector was 140, and 197 inspections were made in connection with drainage. Ninety-nine new drains were constructed; 85 of these were in connection with dwellings. Twelve existing drains were reconstructed or repaired.

Rivers and Streams

The chief rivers flowing through the District are the Leadon, the Frome and the Cradley Brook. The Leadon, the largest stream in the area is a tributary of the River Severn.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that about one third of the dwelling houses in the Rural District are provided with water closets.

In Colwall parish, with an adequate piped water supply, the proportion of dwellings provided with water closets is higher.

Every effort is made to secure closet conversion, and during the year 9 privies and 24 pail closets were converted to water closets. In addition 41 new water closets were constructed during the year.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides by direct labour a regular collection of domestic refuse - weekly in Colwall and fortnightly in other parishes. A motor vehicle is used and disposal is by tipping. About 80% of occupied houses benefit from this service.

The Council does not undertake the collection of trade refuse, or the cleansing and emptying of cesspools and privies, other than those on its own property. The Council does not carry out street cleansing.

There are no public washhouses or baths situated within the District.

The refuse is tipped at the Urban Council's tip at Jubilee Meadows, where the provision of a tractor shovel enables control to be exercised.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspector for the following statement for the year 1966:-

Inspections

Accumulations	=	4
Agriculture (S.H. & W. Prov.) Act				=	4
Animals	=	1
Caravans	=	6
Control of Pests	=	7
Dairies	=	4
Drainage	=	197
Drain Tests	=	140
Factories (without mechanical power)				...		=	2
Factories (with mechanical power)				=	8
Food, Hygiene and Premises			=	9
Fruit and Hop Pickers's Quarters				=	15
Housing	=	1012
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens				=	10
Infectious Disease		=	6
Nuisances	=	94
Offensive Smells	=	3
Public Conveniences	=	13
Petroleum Stores	=	38
Refuse Tips	=	56
Sewage Disposal Works	=	197
Sewers	=	65
Sanitary Conveniences	=	8
Clean Air Act	=	1
Unsound Food	=	1
Water Supply	=	263
Work Places	=	7
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	..					=	3

Notices Issued

Informal	=	10
Statutory re Housing		=	Nil
Statutory under other Acts			=	Nil

Summary of Defects Remedied

Ashbins provided	=	12
Accumulations removed		=	2
Cesspools and septic tanks cleansed				=	8
Ditches cleared		=	7
Drains and Gullies cleared		=	14
Drains repaired		=	6
Drains reconstructed		=	4
New drains provided		=	7
Defective floors repaired		=	3
Defective roofs repaired		=	4
Defective eaves gutters repaired		=	3
Defective chimneys repaired		=	1

Summary of Defects Remedied (Continued)

Dampness of floors and walls remedied	=	7
Closets repaired or renewed	=	2
New Gullies provided	=	4
Inspection chambers repaired	=	6
Oil or Grease Traps installed	=	1
Privies converted to water closets	=	9
Soil pipes repaired	=	2
Sanitary fittings provided	=	10
Moveable dwellings removed	=	1
Wells cleansed or repaired	=	5
Miscellaneous defects remedied	=	20

Swimming Baths and Pools

There were three swimming pools open to the public within the District during the year. All are equipped with circulation and filtration apparatus.

Four samples of swimming pool water were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Diseases of Animals Acts - Anthrax Order 1938

No notifications were received during the year of suspected anthrax in animals.

Three notifications were received of Salmonella infection in calves.

Hop and Fruit Pickers's Quarters

The cultivation of hops is an important part of agriculture of the Rural District.

The use of machinery has caused a great reduction in the number of hop-pickers employed, and the increase in population in September is now quite small. The number of farms in the District still picking by hand is reduced to six.

Lodgings for accommodation of pickers were provided at 22 farms. The standard of accommodation is controlled by the Council's bye-laws, and the number of inspections of such accommodation was 15. Conditions were found to be in accordance with the standard of the byelaws.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Rural District.

Camping Sites. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 269
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Section 3

No licences for camping were granted by the Council under Section 269. Camping within the area is limited and it presents no major health problem. Eastnor Park is used as a camping ground during the summer months by members of bodies exempt under sub-section 6. It is estimated the number of campers at any one time during the year did not exceed 130. Two other sites were used for camping during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

One caravan site was licensed under Section 3 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Eradication of Bed BugsHydrogen Cyanide Regulations (Fumigation of Buildings) 1951

No dwellings within the Rural District were found to be infested with bed bugs. When need for disinfestation arises this is carried out by contractors using hydrogen cyanide.

No notices were received under article 3 of the Regulations.

Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act, 1963Registrations

Class of Premises.	No. registered at end of year.	No. inspected during year
Offices	12	2
Retail Shops	11	2
Wholesale Shops } Warehouses	3	-
Catering Establishments } open to the public Canteens	2	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-

Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Premises	Number employed
Offices	-
Retail Shops	64
Wholesale Shops } Warehouses	22
Catering establishments open to the public	4
Canteens	21
Fuel Storage Depots	-

Four visits to registered premises were made during the year.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

No formal action was necessary under this Act during the year. Four holdings were inspected. All were found to comply with the Act.

Factories Act, 1961

Twentyfive premises were registered with the Local Authority as factories; three of these were factories without mechanical power. There were no new registrations during the year.

In addition, there were 27 premises to which Section 7 was enforced by the Local Authority. No registrations were deleted from the register during the year.

Factories Act, 1961 (continued)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1966, for the Rural District of Ledbury in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	6	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers's premises).	27	4	-	-
Total	52	10	4	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u> To H.M. Inspector	<u>By H.M.</u> Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) Unsuitable or defective	6	5	-	2	-
Total	6	5	-	2	-

Outworkers

There are no outworkers registered with the Council.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year.

	Premises inspected	Total Infest- ations	Rats		Mice	No. of properties treated	Statut- ory Notices
			Major	Minor			
Local Authorities's Properties	10	6	-	5	1	-	-
Dwelling Houses	42	37	-	23	14	-	-
Agricultural Properties	85	44	-	40	4	-	-
All other (including business) Premises	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	139	87	-	68	19	-	-

The Council employs a Pest Officer and a full time rodent operator jointly with the Hereford Rural District Council, the Ross and Whitchurch Rural District Council and the Bromyard Rural District Council.

The scheme works efficiently and regular treatments are given to a significant number of agricultural properties.

The number of inspections made was 139.

Petroleum Regulations

No new licences for the storage of petroleum spirit were granted by the Council during the year. No existing installations were discontinued. The number of petroleum storage installations registered at the end of the year was 64.

SECTION D - HOUSING

During 1966 the Council completed no new dwellings but had seven under construction at Colwall Green.

Private persons completed 9 dwellings and had 21 under construction at the end of the year.

The number of inhabited houses in the Rural District at the end of the year was 2,491.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) = 364
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. = Nil
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. = 16

There are no houses let in lodgings in the Rural District.

Unfit Houses Demolished or Closed during the Year

Unfit Houses demolished during the year	=	5
Unfit Houses closed during the year:-		
(a) Under sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	=	Nil
(b) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	=	Nil

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1(a) After informal action by Local Authority	= 30	Nil
(b) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	= Nil	Nil
(c) After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	= 2	Nil
(d) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	= 1	Nil

Housing Act, 1957. Part IV - Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year 8 dwellings were known to be overcrowded within the meaning of Section 77 of the Housing Act, 1957.

No new cases of overcrowding came to the notice of the Department during the year, and it was not possible to secure abatement in any instance and at the end of the year the number of dwellings overcrowded remained unchanged at 8.

Proceedings under Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958
Part 2 - Section 30

(a) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the provision of new dwellings by the conversion of buildings	= Nil
(b) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the improvement of dwellings	= 8

Section 43

The number of loans made by the Council during the year for the purpose of assisting persons in house purchase	= 9
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House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 (Part 2)
Section 4

This section enables the Local Authority to provide assistance to house owners for the provision of standard amenities by means of a grant. The standard amenities are a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, a washbasin, hot water supply, a water closet and a food store.

Thirtythree such grants were made by the Council during 1966.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Rural District is a specified area and only tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk may be sold retail within the District.

At the end of the year 15 distributors were registered with the Council. There are no plants for pasteurising milk, or factories for processing milk within the area.

Three samples of pasteurised milk were sent for examination and found to be satisfactory. No milk sold in the Rural District was suspected of causing disease in man. Most of the milk consumed in the District is pasteurised milk.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

All licences for the sale of special designation milk are granted by the County Council.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 16 and 17

Ice Cream

Thirtyone premises were registered with the Local Authority for the storage and sale of ice cream and none were registered for the manufacture of ice cream. No action by the Department was necessary in connection with these premises.

There are 12 other food premises registered with the Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Four of these were concerned with the manufacture of meat products, and two with the manufacture of soft drinks, and one with jam manufacture.

Fourteen inspections of these premises were made during the year, and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Water Cress

No action was necessary by the Department during the year in connection with this food. The sale of water cress is small. It grows under natural conditions in a number of places in the area.

Shell Fish

The sale of shellfish within the District is small, and no action was required during the year.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

No contravention of these Regulations were found in any premises on inspection.

Slaughterhouses

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Section 3

There are no licensed slaughterhouses within the Rural District.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. Section 3

Three slaughterman's licences were granted by the Council during 1966 permitting the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs.

Byelaws as to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, and Sale of Food in Open Air

There are no food markets held within the Rural District, but the byelaws have secured improvement in the handling and wrapping of food. No contraventions of these byelaws were found during the year.

Food Poisoning

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

Unsound Food

During the year the following food was found to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered:-

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness</u>
6 lbs.	Plums	Decomposition

The disposal of unsound food is by burial on the refuse tip.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The incidence of acute notifiable disease in the Rural District during 1966 was less than in the previous year, as a result of the reduced incidence of measles. The number of notifications received was 59, compared with 155 in 1965.

<u>Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter for 1966</u>					
<u>Disease</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>
Measles	1	12	5	26	44
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	4	4
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	10	10
All Diseases	2	12	5	40	59

The Rural District was free from diphtheria, poliomyelitis and enteric fevers throughout the year.

Measles

The number of notifications of measles received was 44; of these 12 cases occurred in the 2nd quarter of the year. Only 26 households were involved - 15 of these each gave rise to a single case and 5 each experienced two cases. There was no localisation in the distribution of the cases and the age group yielding most cases was the 5 - 10 years group. There were more females (25) than males among the patients. In only 13 instances was a clear history of contact with a previous case obtained. The disease was relatively mild in nature.

Whooping Cough

During 1966, the District was free from whooping cough, and this continued to be so until the final quarter of the year when 10 cases of whooping cough were notified; all but one of the cases occurred in December. Only four households were involved but these were located in widely separated places and there was no evidence of any connection between the cases.

Scarlet Fever

Only four cases of scarlet fever were notified, all arose in November and three occurred in the same parish. I think this could only be caused by a missed case of the disease.

Pneumonia

Only one case of primary pneumonia was notified but nine deaths were attributed to the disease. Pneumonia was the only acute notifiable disease attributed as cause of death.

Analysis of notified cases according to Age Groups - 1966

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	65+	All Ages
Measles	-	6	2	6	3	19	7	-	1	-	-	-	44
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping Cough	1	-	2	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
All Diseases	1	6	4	7	4	27	8	-	1	-	1	-	59

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year there were 58 cases (51 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory) on the tuberculosis register. During the year no cases were added and 7 cases of respiratory disease and one of non-respiratory disease were taken off the register - five of these being regarded as recovered.

At the end of 1966 there were 44 cases of respiratory disease (25 male and 19 female), and 6 of non respiratory disease (3 male and 3 female) remaining on the register.

No death in the Rural District was attributed to tuberculosis during the year.

The 1966 death rate for England and Wales from all forms of tuberculosis was 0.048 per 1,000 population.

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